THE GREAT CREVASSE.

HOW IT LOOKS AND HOW IT

OCCURRED.

A Visit to the Scene of the Disaster.

[From the New Orleans Times.] The subject of the Bonnet Carre Crevasse is now almost a household word. Yet after all the very lucid and lengthy information upon the subject, no true conception can be formed of the nature of the calamity and the appearance of the locality. Feeling a desire to view in propria persona, what we had heard so much about, we left by the steamer Wild Wagoner, on Thursday, bound, with quite a party of excursionists, for the great break. Nineteen miles from the city, at Fairview plantation, was discovered the first intimation that the Father of Waters had broken the bounds of his confinement, for far back could be seen a stretch of the watery element, extending beyond the reach of the eye in one direction, and swallowed by the woods in another. The distance of this second stream from the river varied as we progressed, at times three-fourths of a mile distant, and again but a few yards. When within about five miles of the crevasse we came upon what was apparently a valuable plantation, but now covered by water to the depth of ten feet; sugar-house, negro quarters, dwelling-house, sugar-house, negro quarters, dwelling-house all standing in the midst of the wild water presented a desolate picture saddening to be-hold. As we advanced, the wilderness of waters seemed to spread, until rounding a bend in the river, the mighty rish and roar was before us in all its grandeur. Quickly landing, a tour of observation soon convinced landing, a tour of observation soon convinced us that the sight presented must be seen to be fully understood. The levee at Bonnet Carre is very high, perhap: welve feet or more, and exaltitude. Standing on the broken edge of the levee, one can gaze down upon the huge volume of water as it rushes through a gap twelve hundred feet wide, foaming and seething, while its angry roar impresses a sense of fear upon the listener. Very near the break is a small collection of houses, back of them plan-tations, and still farther removed long lines of tations, and still farther removed long lines of fo. sts; over and through all the flood pours with a resistless force, rushing up and down the country as flercely as if in search of something upon which to satisfy its vengeance. From the village all light and life have fled, and the deserted houses, with their open doors, told too truly the painful story. We were informed by Mr. Hatch, assistant State engineer, that the current of the water rushing through the break is fully eight miles an hour, and that on Thursday about fifty additional feet of the large had heer washed off, although levee had been washed of, although day previous about two hundred feet gave y. It needs no second view to convince beholder that no mortal power can arrest the flow of the water, but there is em-ployed a large force of laborers, who are en-gaged in constructing bulkheads, the purposes of which is to prevent further damage to the levee. The unfortunate cooper, to whom is attributed the directly mishap, has evidently taken unto himself, wings. His aloretime cooper-shop is now made to do duty as a hotel for the sons of toil engaged upon the works, and happening, as we did, to look in at supper time we were particularly struck by the

the river, the nood will require many any to subside. In some places the water is twelve feet deep, reaching beyond the second story of many houses. We were informed by a gentleman residing near the flooded section, that when the unfortunate cooper discovered the water in the river rising to the level of his roadway in the gap through to the level of his roadway in the gap through the levee, he placed a board across it to bar old Miche Sepe out. When the board was no longer useful, and the water continued to rise, several of the inhabitants near hit upon the happy expedient of barricaling the crevasse with an old flatboat, but like the formal people of Pottsville, they disputed about the manner of placing it; while thus engaged, the object of their solicitude was captured by the raging element and swent through the break like the of their solicitude was captured by the raging element and swept through the break like the blinding lightning. What was done after that was just what had been done, and the result is what we know. Had the maker of barrels what we know. Had the master of about the but remembered the little story about the acorns and oaks, the citizens of Bonnet Carre might still be in the possession of their once happy homes, and the crevasse not a nine days' sensation.

A SINGULAR CRIMINAL.

The Murderous Philologist-He Petitions for a New Trial.

reflection that the amount of provisions that crowd could consume in one short day "would be fearful to see." No words can convey the

desolate appearance of the Village of Bonnet Carre, abandoned as it is to the watery waste, which covers, as with a garment, the once

A contribution to permanent criminal literature is furnished in the petition just addressed by Edward H. Rulloff, now commonly called the "learned murderer," to Governor Hoffman, of New York, written from the cell wherein he is confined, under conviction of murder in the first degree. The man himself is a permanent criminal curiosity. He is of marked intellectual power, lying especially in the direction of acute, if not profound analysis, and ingenious, if sometimes perverse, induction. His utterances are characterized by skill and artistic finish. His linguistic attainments, too, are of the highest character in point of range and thoroughness. Upon these he has constructed a theory of the progression and perfectioning of language which is subtle and highly ingenious. It runs counter to the established views upon comparative philology. Heentertains unaffectedly an entire faith in the soundness and a fierce zeal for at least its perpetuation. In prison he has been visited by gentlemen of professional scientific attainments, who have been uniformly dazzled by the man's exhibition of intellectual power and minute, various and special linguistic know ledge. Professor Mather, of Amherst College, thus describes Rulloff's appearance:

"In person this strange man is about middle height, and of robust build, and is apparently verging on fifty years of age. He has a singular face, not vilianous or grossly sensual, nor is it scholarly. The features are strongly marked and full of sinister me ming. In manners he is very aroane and natural, and he converses with great facility and elegance. His voice is mellow and pleasant, and occasionally showed tones of tenderness. But for all that, I do not believe the man has any tenderness save for language."

A significant feature of this singular character is the apparent absence of what is understood by the term "moral sense," and he has endeavored to solve the problem of life as a professional criminal. Accordingly we find him pursaing the calling of systematic burglary for a number of years, during which, on several separate occasions, he was overtaken by misfortune in the shape of a legal conviction, to which he has risen superior by ingeniously breaking jail, and successfully maintaining a disguise which prevented recapture. He has been suspected of compassing the death of his wife, but the proofs justify no more than the Scotch verdict of "not proven." Once more he is now struggling with adversity in the guise of a death sentence, after conviction for murder, and once more his intellectual nature stands him in stead, by interposing the remarkable petition above refer-

and Burrows, were sleeping. The clerks REPORTS ABOUT THE K. K. K. awoke and the burglars fled. One of them, however, was struck down, by Burrows, Myrick following up the advantage. The prostrate burglar oried for assistance, his two companions returned, and five pistol shots were fired, by one of which Myrick was wounded and died. The three burglars attempted to swim Chenango River. All had been wounded, and two sank and were drowned. Rulloff reached the opposite bank exhausted, was identified. captured and convicted. He is under sentence to be hanged May 18th. In his petition to the Governor he makes two points: 1. He will be able to show on another trial that he did not fire the fatal shot. It is shown that the two burglars had abandoned the commission of the larceny before the fatal conflict. The violence burglars had abando hown by the clerks toward their comrade (he holds) was an unlawful violence, and the fatal conflict was an attempt to suppress this un lawful violence. Under the statute, such mallawful violence. Under the statute, such malice as fixes the grade of murder in the first degree cannot be presumed to attach to a man who had first abandoned his unlawful purpose

who had hist abandoned his unlawful purpose of larceny, had next returned to the spot only to suppress the unlawful violence of the clerks. and, finally, had not himself fired the fatal 2. But the prisoner becomes more earnest in enforcing his second point—the value of his philologic discovery. And herein he only urges that a committee of qualified persons be immediately appointed to investigate the subject, to ascertain the value of his discovery, ject, to ascertain the value of his discovery, and to take such steps as may be necessary for its preservation. In itself it is of infinite interest. It applies equally to the ancient Greek, Latin and Hebrew, Sanscrit, Arabic, Celtic, French, German, English and other languages. It carries us back to a time in the history of the ancient Greek when as yet the letter R was unknown. Should petitioner perish without the means of perpetuating his discovery, ages might elapse before another percovery, ages night elapse before another person would make such advances in this particular line of inquiry as to make this method accessible for purposes of general education. Pétitioner sets forth a sample of what he claims to be his also particular and of the method of the to be his discovery, and of the method of the introduction of the letter R into the structure of the Greek language, tracing some of its consequences with rare ingenuity.

After a review of the whole case, however, t appears to be fifly summed up in the happy language of the Newark Advertiser-"Philolo gy be hanged."

THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

The Imperial Council at Berlin-French Affairs Considered-The Regency to be Restored if the Versaillists Fail-Negotiations for the Surrender of Issy-The Insurgents Throwing Petroleum Shells into Paris-Report of a Versatllist Reverse at Issy-Dombrowski and his Staff Captured.

VERSAILLES, April 30-Midnight. In the negotiations for the surrender of Issy the Versaillists demanded hostages that the fort should not be mined or exploded, and threatened in such event to shoot the garrison. Sixty thousand men are ready at Reuill to make an attack on Paris Monday night. Issy is in ruins, and the village deserted. It is understood at Issy that the ruins will be exploded upon the entrance of the Versaillists. The Versaillists evacuated Gennevilliers by order of the Prussians. The Governor of Issy pleasant spot. When the people will again be permitted to return to their homes, is a matter only of conjecture, for even after the water shall have ceased to flow from the river, the flood will require many days to subside. In some places the water is is arrested. La Paix has suspended. Dombrowski has ordered the inhabitants of Neuilly to evacaute within twenty-four hours. The cause of Cluseret's arrest- was the abandonment of Issy. It is reported that Dombrowsk!

> The Times' special says the insurgents themselves are throwing petrolcum shells into Paris to keep up indignation. The Reds were successful in the elections at Lemans and Nar-

> General Cluseret has replied to the intercession of General Fabrice, the German military commander before Paris, that he will propose to the Commune to release the Archbishop of Paris and other ecclesiastics now in prison.

Difficulties have arisen in the Peace Congress at Brussels, on the subject of the contrioutions and requisitions made in France since the conclusion of the armistice.

. PARIS, May 1. It is stated that the Versaillists were repulsed at Issy, and workmen from Paris have unspiked theguns. It is also stated that Dom-browski and his staff were captured by the Versaillists at Asnieres. BERLIN, May 1.

The Imperial Council considered French affairs, and decided to allow a further limited period to the Versaillists to restore order and fill treaty stipulations, when Germany will take independent acti a to establish law and order in Paris. The revolution is characterized by disgraceful excesses, and cannot longer be tolerated, for the moral and material interests of Germany and the whole of Europe are suffering. Bismarck was present. Private but reliable information intimates that it is the intention of the Germans to restore the Regency as the next legitimate government should the Versaillists fail in enforcing their authority.

The Latest.

LONDON, May 2. Napoleon has rheumatism. He declared yesterday that he would not listen to any proposition for a return to France. . Thiers has determined upon'a coup d'état ipon entering Paris, making himself and Mo-

Mahon joint Regents with Eugenle. PARIS, May 2. The Commune have appointed a committee of safety. There is an immense concentration of Communists troops in and about Fort Issy.

The Freemasons have been ordered to take their banners from the ramparts, the Versaillists falling to respect them. The Commune has revoked the order for the arrest of Cluseret.

VERSAULLES, May 2. The Clamart railway station was captured by chasseurs at the point of the bayonet. Three hundred insurgents were captured at Issy. General Vinoy has the credit for the exploit which resulted in the complete surrounding of

The reported disturbances at Lyons are off cially contradicted. The elections are satisfactory to the government.

MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 2. The strike of non-society men for the same wages demanded by society men continue s. A collision with the | ice occurred, and a riot is proceeding in the northern part of the city. The police are under marching orders.

Judge Bedford, in charging the grand jury, said, in many instances, car drivers and conductors were the accomplices of thieves and rowdies who insuit and rob passengers.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, May 2. red to.

Last summer Rulloff and two others entered a store in which two clerks, named Myrick lantic coast, fresh southerly winds in the Gulf.

MIDNIGHT VISITS AND MYSTERIOUS

WARNINGS. Alleged Terror and Commotion Among

County Officials.

[From the Columbia Union.] Painful rumors were affoat yesterday regard-

ing the operations of the Ku-Klux. One report s that Mr. Benbow, the school commissioner of Clarendon, was killed on-Saturday.

Bodies of men armed with rifles were camp ed out about thirty miles from Columbia be-tween Broad River and Indian Creek last Thursday and Friday night. Whether they were on their way to Clarendon County, or intended entering Columbia, has not been di covered. The reports from them are very meagre but are considered reliable. By a man from that place, we learn that

fifty well-mounted men, armed with rifles, camped between Indian Creek and Broad River, on Wednesday. Senator Barber, of Fairfield County, arrived

in the city yesterday. His house having been visited by an armed band of disguised men last week, he succeeded in escaping, and sought the safety elsewhere that he was unable to enjoy at home with his family.

A letter written by a reliable man from Florence states that, on Saturday last, the community was thrown into great excitement by one of the white citizens of the village deliberately stepping into the street in front of the office of the trial justice at that place.

with his sixteen-shooter, wi'h which he com-menced shooting on James Basel, colored, no attempt being made to cause the man to desist.

The following is a copy of a notice served on John M. Martin, a county officer of Fairfield County. We are informed that he has tendered his resignation to the Governor, on

the ground that his life is in danger while holding the office:

General Orders No. 97-K. K. K.:

Attention, John Martin, Fairfield County.

Patience has ceased to be a virtue.

Beware! Beware!

You are ordered to resign your office at once. Or in ten days you will be visited.

By order of GRAND CHIEF.
O. D. S. cretary.
K. K.
Take heed while you have a chance, and shun

he penalty.
Since writing the above, we have received the original copies of the following, accompa-nicd by the letter of the sheriff of Fairfield

nied by the letter of the sheriff of Fairfield County:

Winnsenot', Fairfield County, S. C., April 30, 1871.

To His. Excellency R. K. Scott, Governor of the State of South Carolina:

Six—This is to certify that certain county officers of the county and State aforesaid, have been threatened publicly by posted orders on the courthouse door, signed K. K. K., posted by a body of disguised men who paraled the streets on Saturday night, the 29th instant, numbering from fifty to one hundred, that if they did not resign their several offices forthwith, they would be visited a second time, and that they might fear the worst. Amt that I, as sheriff of the county aforesaid, consider myself utterly, unable to preserve the peace and protect the threatened officers, should the disguised body carry out their threat. Very respectfully.

Your obedient servant,
L. W. DUNALL.

Short Fairfield County

L. W. DUVALL. Sheriff Fairfield County.

K. K. K. HEADQUARTERS 44TH DIVISION.

Special Orders: Jecual Graers:

I. S. M. Smart, you are hereby ordered to resign the office of "Representative" for this country forthwith; which office you hold in opposition to the wishes of every honest man in the community.

II. Let one warning suffice—the eye of the or

der is upon you—for when we come again our mission will be of a different character. By order of T. B. C., Commanding.

K. K. K. HEADQUARTERS 44TH DIVISION.

General Orders No. 105. 1. W. B. Penke, G. W. Barber, John McDowell, Alfred Moore, S. M. Smart, James Cooke, Milton Duniap and Henry Smith, you are each and sev-erally ordered to resign the offices you now hold. II. Let one warning suffice. We respect no

111. The sheriff, treasurer and auditor we trust yet they must bewared We respect all good men, yet they must act in good faith. This is the first notice and must be obeyed. By order of T. B. C., Commanding. O. L., A. A. G.

A letter is also received from a reliable source in Newberry County, containing a long and minute account of a visit made to the house of David Hailstock, county commission-er of that county, on Saturday night last, by a band of armed and obsguised men, who, with fence rails, broke in the door and searched the house. Not finding Mr. H. at home, and after frightening the family very badly, they retired. Mr. H. had previously been warned of the visit, and had secreted himself in a position to watch the marauders, but was unable to identify any of them.

Notices have been served upon the county

officers to resign, and they very naturally fee apprehensive.

GEORGIA'S GREATEST SON.

Son of the Late Henry J. Raymond Visite the Hon, Alexander H. Steph-

H. W. Raymond, Esq., of the New York Times, (a son of its founder,) has recently visited Hon. A. H. Stephens, at the latter's home in Georgia. Like all men who have ever come in contact with Mr. Stephens, Mr. Raymond was evidently impressed with his greatness. He writes to his paper that, as the interview was mostly confidential, he cannot tell what took place while it lasted. He had Mr. Stephens's permission to make public some of his views. We quote: Warm as was the day, a bright coal fire was

burning in the grate, and every window was burning in the grate, and every window was firmly fastened down-Mr. Stephens being a victim of that air-abhorring disease known as rheumatism. Two beds stood against the wall, a book-case in each corner, a lew chairs and a couple of tables littered up with a confused mass of papers, letters, books, documents (among which I noticed a pamphlet speech by Senator Bayard.) and newspapers, made up the furniture of the room. On the floor were scattered, in wild confusion, copies of newspapers from every section of the land. Mr. Stephens's appearance is familiar to most Mr. Stephens's appearance is familiar to most people; his spare figure so very slight and frail, his large head and plercing eyes; but to me, who had never seen him before, he scenned but a mere skeleton. But when he talks the man is forgotten in the charm of his conversation. For three hours and a quarter Mr. Stephens and the state of the s tion. For three hours and a quarter Ar. Ste-phens talked with me on almost all subjects, and my only regret was that the time was up so soon. Firm in his convictions, emphatic, and at times eloquent in his comparisons, illustrating all points with illustrations drawn from a long life of varied experiences, full of reminiscences of the old political times when remniscences of the out pointed times when statesmen filled the places now occupied by politicians, Mr. Stephens could not but be entertaining as well as instructive. I was amused, during our interview, with the freedom in the manners of the children of his household servants. They came in and out at will, squatted on the floor and played with the line, see stead before the fire and starred to dog, or stood before the fire and stared to their hearts content, took part in the conver-sation whenever they desired, being humored in everthing by their much-loved master.

MR. STEPHENS'S VIEWS. I should like very much to give a detailed account of Mr. Stephens's sayings, for I know h would be interesting; but, with the excep-tion of a few points which I have his permis-sion to repeat, I must be silent. Mr. Stephens adheres as urmiy as ever to the doctrine of State rights, and sees in its triumph alone the salvation of the Republic from a centralized despotism. He considers the thirteenth amendment as having been fully ratified and valid, as the natural result of the war. The vaid, as the natural result of the war. The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments he considers as "gross usurpations of power, passed by lorce and fraud," with seven of the original thirteen colonies unrepresented. He would not hear of any such thing as "accepting the It is very probable that cloudy and perhaps rainy weather will, on Wednesday, be experienced at San Francisco. Increased northeast to do away with negro suffrage, but desired to avoid what now existed—hostility of race

knew of nothing against him, but he did not know him. Of General Hancock and Frank Blair, he spoke in strong terms of admiration, the latter being a "man of nerve." The conversation turned on State rights, the political future, the next campaign, the condition of the South and its needs, &c.; but as Mr. Stephens desired the conversation to be considered as confidential. I observe his request. Some as confidential, I observe his request. Some of his political predictions, as to the votes of States in the next election. I joited down in States in the next election. I jotted down in my note-book for future reference, since Mr. Stephens "staked his head" on their accuracy, and said that he had never been mistaken in predicting the vote of a State since 1844. Such a stake would be worth winning.

LAWS OF THE STATE.

Acts and Joint Resolutions, Passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina, Session of 1870-'71.

[OFFICIAL.]

An Acr to vest in the Charleston Land Company the charter of a ferry from Hamlin's wharf, in the City of Charleston, to the following points on the Wando River, to wit: Scanlonville, Rem'ley's Point, Venning's Landing and Daniel's Island Landing.

House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

by, established, from Hamlin's wharf, in the City of Charleston, to the following points on the Wando River, to wit: Scanlonville, Rem ley's Point, Venning's Landing and Daniel's Island Landing; and that the said ferry shall be vested in the Charleston Land Company for the term of twenty years.

SEC. 2 That the said Charleston Land Company shall enjoy the exclusive charter of said ferry, with the privilege of charging not more than 50 cents for each passenger conveyed, and reasonable freight on merchandise: Provided, Said company shall have the said ferry established and in good working order within two years after the passage of this act.

Approved 2d of March, A. D. 1871.

An Acr to relinquish all the right and interest of the State of South Carolina in and to certain real estate whereof one Napoleon B. Ponnoey, of Horry, a bastard, died soized, and vest the same in certain persons therein mentioned.

said Napoleon B. Pouncey:

That all the right, title and interest of the Approved the 7th of March, A. D. 1871.

to amend and renew the charter thereof. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and

Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same : That the charter of the Gap Creek and Middla Saluda Turnpike Company be, and the

same is hereby, amended in such manner that the said company shall hereafter be known by the name of "The Middle Saluda Turnpike SEC. 2. That the said charter, except as herein

Drings, Chemicals, &c. GERMAN SOUTHING CORDIAL! 

AN INVALUABLE REMEDY FOR INFANTS !

suffering with Colic, Diarrhosa, or any other com-plaint, incident to Teething. It may be given with safety, as it contains no oplum, or other urious anodyne. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

kind in the market. DR. H. BAER, No. 131 Meeting street. For sale by apr22

VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILLS will remedy BILLIOUS DISORDERS and LIVER COMPLAINT-will cure Dyspensia or Indigestion, Headache, Costiveness, Loss of LIVER COMPLAINT—will cure Dyspepsia or fadigestion, Headache, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, and have proved of great use in Neuralgia, Dropsy, Dys-niery, Piles, Pains in the Side, Back and Limbs. They will cure Sick Headache and all Derangements of the Stomach. These Pais contain no Mercury, and may be taken with perfect safety by any persons, and in all situations of life.

ions of life.

No family should be without them.

No family should be without them.

Alamifactured by Dr. H.-BAER,
Wholesale and herail bruggist,
Charleston, S. C.

Price per box 25 cents. Usual discount to the

1865 J. J. FRENEY & CO., 1871 PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NEW YORK, Reseivers of Green and Dried FRUITS, Truck and

ail kinds of Farm and Garden Produce. Our location and facilities for selling Fruits and Vegetables are unsurpassed in New York. Circulars and Marking Plates sent free to Shippers. All correspondents and questions cheer fully answered.

REFERENCE.—C. H. Lilienthal, Tobacconist
New York.

april

TOSEPH W. HARRISSON'S. ARTIST'S SUPPLY, PAINT AND OIL STORE, NO. 62 QUEEN STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. Patent Taief Detecting (alarm) MONEY DRAWER. act-mwf6in

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S

HELM-BOLD'S

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Secate and

That a public ferry be, and the same is here-

Whereas, one Napoleon B. Pouncey, late of he County of Horry, and State of South Carolina, a bastard, was, during his life, seized and possessed in fee simple of a certain tract of fand situate in said county, and died intestate, seized and possessed of the same, as aforesaid, whereby it vested in the State of South Carolina by escheat; and whereas, -California Hughes, Thomas M. Pouncey, and Viola Pouncey, of said county, are children, also born out of lawful wedlock, of the father and mother of

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina. now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

State of South Carolina to and in the tract of land aforesaid is, by this act, relinquished and vested in said California Hughes, Thomas M. Pouncey and Viola Pouncey, to have and to hold the said tract of land in common share. and share alike to themselves, their heirs and their assigns forever: Provided, That said land be subject to the lawful debts of said Napoleon B. Pouncey at the time of his decease.

An Acr to change the name of the Gap Creek and Middle Saluda Turnpike Company, and

House of Representatives of the State of South

excepted, be renewed as to all the rights, powers and duties of said company, and in all other respects, for the period of thirty years. Approved March 6th, A. D. 1871.

Price, 25 cents a notice.

Manufacture t and for sale by
DR. H. BAER. Also by the following Druggists:

And by Druggists generally.

These PILLS have long been used both in Great Britain and this country, and are the best of their

DR. BAER'S

NO. TO BARCLAY AND NO. 222 GREENWICH STREETS

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APRIL.

MAY

Belmbold.

JUNE.

PURIFY. THE BLOOD IN THESE MONTHS.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA Cures all eruptions of the Skin.

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPRILLA Cures the worst form of Blood Diseases HELMROLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S. FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA Beautifies the Complexion. All Powders and outward applications destroy

Enters heavily into the Circulation of the Blood

the skip, rendering it harshand coarse. Look at

the skin of old malds, and those who have used

such any length of time. My advice is to discon.

tinuethem and use HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle is equal in strength to one gallon the syrups or decoctions as usually made; and wine-glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated LISBON DIET DRINK. Try it this way. A delightful beverage.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. A pleasant, safe and agreeable Carthartic.

Used in all affections where a purgative medicine is needed. HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, Harmless to a child and taken by children.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.

Supersede Magnesia, Salts and every other Purgative. . HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.

Certain in effect and pleasant in operation.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILL Is not a Patented Pill. HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS Are composed of

TRACT OF KHUBARB. HOW TO PROCEED IN THE

CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE AND FLUID EX-

SPRING AND SUMMER . MONTHS · TO INSURE NEW LIFE, NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR. Purchase two bottles of HELMBOLD'S' SARSA-

PARILLA and one box of PILLS-WORTH THEI

No better investment can be made for so small

WEIGHT IN GOLD.

a sum.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU HAS ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE FAME. All of my preparations are meritorious. A period of twenty years has proved this to be the See remarks made by Benjamin Travers, F. R.

See remarks made by Benjamin Travers, F. R. O. S. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of nercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilia; its power is extraordinary—more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or interious.

other substances of the folic class unavalable or injurious.
See remarks of the Great Chemists and Pill men of America.

154 North Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. T. HELMBOLD:
Esteemed Friend—We congratulate you on having the handsomest and at the same time the most effective Pill that I have ever known for the purposes intended.

WM. R. WARNER & CO. purposes intended. WM. R. WARNER & CO.

H. T. HELMBOLD will remark, in conclusion, that his remedies are the result of long and careful study. The Fluid Extracts have been before the public twenty years; the sale of them in that time proves their value. All have been benefited by them who have followed my instructions, and to-day they stand unequalled in the extent of their ale, and unsurpassed by any Medicament in the Dispensatory of the United States, not excepting a single Herb, Root, Plant, or scientific preparation.

Pharmaceutical I claim all mins to be, and have never patented a single one.

never patented a single one.
ALL STAND ON THEIR MERITS. To dispel any impression or prejudice that might exist in the minds of many against my Preparations from the publicity given through advertising, and that I am and have been a Druggist for a period of twenty years, and more conclusively to prove this, see letter:

[From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World]

[From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

World.]

November 4, 1854.

'I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so behaviors. business where others had not been equally in fore him. I have been favorably impressed his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

WICHIAM WEIGHTMAN, Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

phia.

The Phil I have thought of oriering to the afflicted for the years.

They are now perfect, and I shall stake my time, money and fame on their effectiveness. The inviting style in which the Phil itself is made, the bottle, label, wrapper—all show with what care they have been prepared. After examination, no English or French preparation will show greater care, and I am really proud of them. Instead of the masseous-tooking carelessiy-prepared Phil vended generally and put up in wooden boxes, and made generally or offered by those having no experience as physicians, druggists or manuacturers of medicipes, test the medicine offered by your obedient servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

offered by your obedient servant

Crystil Palace Drug Store, 594 Broadway, New York.
Palace Pharmacy, Glisey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, New York.
Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, Phila d-iphia, and 104 South Tenth street, Phila phila.

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